Lake region on the 16th, where it appears to have been re-enforced by further contributions from Hudson's Bay and Labrador, forming an unusually extensive area of high pressure, whose centre was over the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 18th and 19th, where the barometric reading averaged 30.70 on the morning of the former day. The influence of this high barometer in producing continued easterly winds and rain on the New England and New Jersey coasts from the 15th to the 20th, has already been alluded to.

No. VI. The extensive area of low pressure prevailing over the Lake region on the 18th and 19th, seems not only to have drawn from the northward and eastward the air that produced the high barometer of the preceding section, but also induced a flow from the south and west that gave rise to No. VI, whose existence may be traced from the Ohio valley on the morning of the 21st, backward to Indian Territory on the 19th, and forward over Maryland on the 22d to the Middle Atlantic coast, where traces of it still remained on the 26th.

No. VII. This area began, like the preceding one, in or near Texas, and, like it, its origin is attributable to the presence of an area of low pressure, (No. XIII,) which existed on the 27th in the Gulf of Mexico. Like it, also, the highest barometer at centre moved eastward, and was not remarkably conspicuous.

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE.

The isothermal lines, as given on chart No. II, show the average distribution of temperature during the month, which are supplemented by the small table, which gives the mean temperatures for the different geographical divisions. The cool weather of August was gradually succeeded throughout the Middle Atlantic States and neighboring sections by hot weather, accompanying the drought, the influence of which is not fully seen in the average temperatures. The extremes of temperature reported from sections in Dakota, and adjoining sections, have been quite remarkable—very hot southerly winds being reported during the 2nd and 9th, followed by frost on the 15th. Frosts were reported over extensive portions of the country on the 4th and 5th in New England; on the 15th and 16th from Michigan and Illinois to Dakota; on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania to Wisconsin; on the 28th, 29th and 30th, from Ohio to Kansas and Minnesota; besides these, frosts were reported in portions of one or two States on the 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 23d, 25th, 26th and 27th.

PRECIPITATION.

Map No. III gives the details of the total amount of rain-fall for the month over the entire country, and the accompanying table shows the districts in which there has been an excess or deficiency. Remarkable rain-falls occurred on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, in Texas, accompanying storm No. III, and in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, on the 18th, accompanying storm No. X. The heavy rain-fall of the Middle Atlantic States occurred, principally, on the 16th, 17th and 18th, in connection with storm No. VII, and on the 29th in connection with No. XIII.

The drought in the Middle Atlantic and southern New England States closed on the 15th, after lasting about six weeks; that in central New York closed on September 3d; that in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and portions of Illinois and Iowa, has been only in a slight degree abated by the light rains in those States.

The distribution of the number of rainy days exhibits, in some respects, a notable contrast to the distribution of the number of cloudy days. The greatest number